Annual Factory Report
Bombay Presidency, 1935

(including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act)

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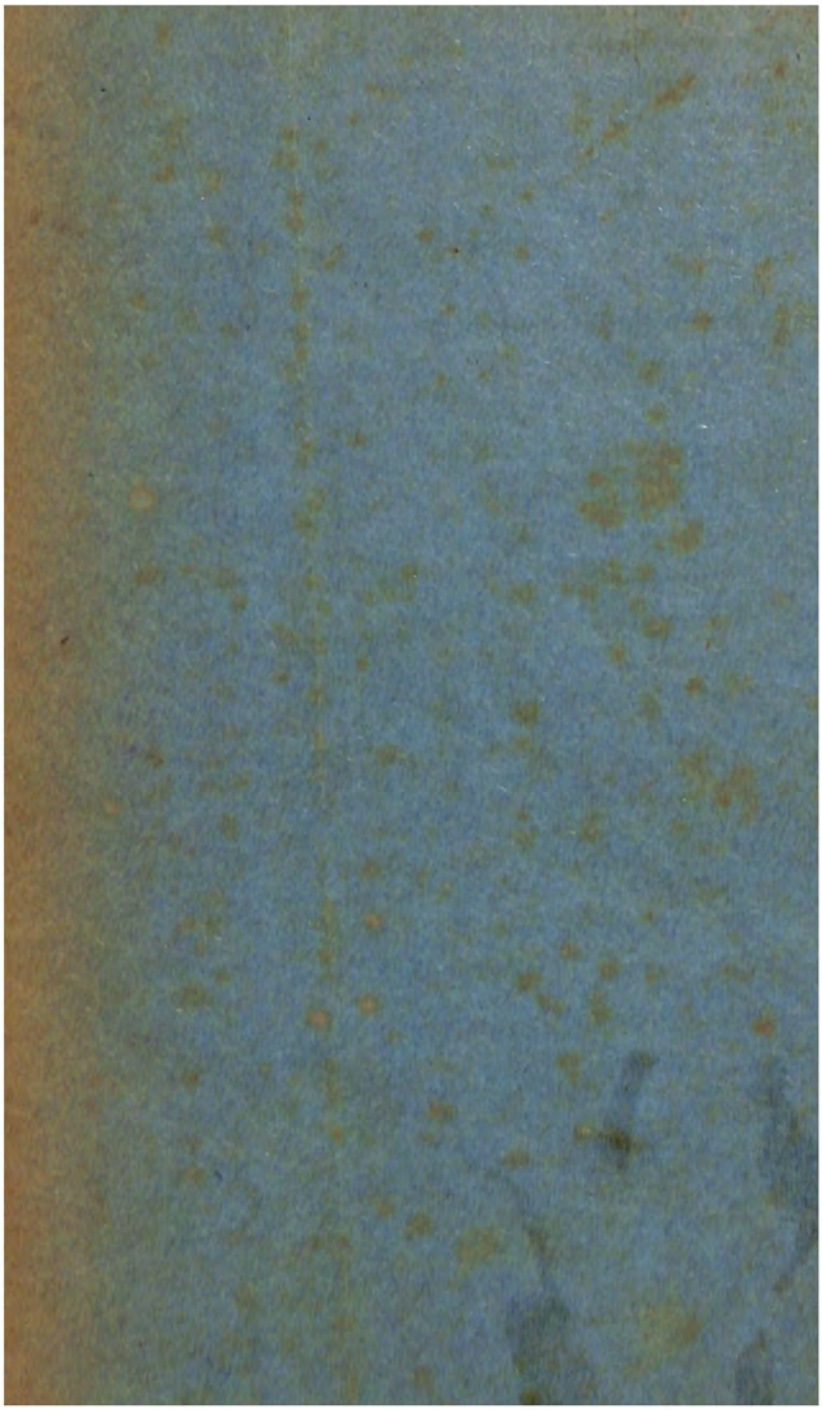

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No. F.I. 2664 of 1936.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT :
Bombay, 25th May 1936.

From

A. H. DRACUP, ESQ., B.A. (Cantab.),
Officiating Commissioner of Labour, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political and Reforms Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding the Factory Report for the year 1935.

2. The number of additional factories registered during the year is 99, equivalent to an increase over the existing number last year, of 5·2 per cent. The Town and Island of Bombay as anticipated in the report for 1934 records a gain of 39 factories chiefly connected with textiles and engineering. Ahmedabad City also shows a slight increase under textiles, while Sind and the Central Division show increases mainly under seasonal factories. Enterprise in Bombay is denoted by the opening of a large glass factory equipped with up-to-date machinery.

3. The annual returns indicate that the number of operatives in all industries for the year under report has risen by 44,883 persons representing an increase of 11·9 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. Employment in the textile industry in Bombay City increased appreciably. The year was not marred by a general strike.

4. The number of women employed shows an increase of 4,292 a gain of 6·5 per cent. over the preceding year. As regards children, the figures show a fall in the number employed to the extent of 206 or by 10·6 per cent. when compared with the corresponding figures for the previous twelve months.

5. The total number of accidents reported was 6,789 as against 6,004 in 1934; the total number of persons injured being 6,825 as against 6,033 in 1934. The increase of 785 would appear to be due partly to the larger number of employees and partly to the increased tendency to give

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treatment more freely in the case of minor injuries. The number of fatal accidents has fallen to the level of the year 1931 which is the lowest figure recorded during the last 13 years.

6. 465 cases were instituted by the full-time Inspectors in the year as compared with 634 in the previous year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 13,360 as against 15,199 in the preceding year. Five cases were filed by the Ex-officio Inspectors as against 16 in the previous year and the fines imposed totalled Rs. 65. One prosecution was launched under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and was successful.

7. Definite progress in welfare work has taken place though much still remains to be done.

The report under consideration is the first submitted under the new Factories Act, 1934, which gave effect to the various recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. Due to the fact that the new Rules under the Act were published as late as 18th November 1935 it is too early to comment on the modifications. During the year Government sanctioned two additional posts of Junior Inspectors to cope with the steadily increasing work of the department. The duties imposed under the Act upon the staff are in themselves arduous, but I am glad to be able to record that the inspecting staff as a whole display considerable interest in promoting the welfare of labour in many ways beyond those enjoined by the Act. The efforts made in this respect by the Chief Inspector Mr. Johnstone are particularly praiseworthy, and have been recognized by the bestowal upon him of an O.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. DRACUP,

Officiating Commissioner of Labour.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

I—Factories and their Inspection.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,900 to 1,999. 164 factories were added to and 65 were removed from the register. The net increase of 99 was made up principally of factories that became amenable to the Act by reason of the change in the definition of a factory and to increased industrial activity in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sind. Two large mills in Bombay restarted work, whilst several small industries have been installed in two former mill buildings.

As against 1,678 last year the number of working factories in the period under report was 1,746. Of these 937 were perennial and 809 were seasonal concerns. 243 of the perennial and 668 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries, based on the annual returns received from the factories and including an average of the persons working on night shifts in the textile industry, was 4,20,716 compared with 3,75,833 last year. Employment in the textile industry increased materially, and particularly so in Bombay, where an increase of 23,566 has been recorded. The two mills that reopened, and increased employment in three others that restarted operations late in the previous year, accounted, on the day shifts, for an increase of 6,046. The average for persons employed on the night shifts in the Bombay cotton textile mills increased by 12,576 from 14,236 to 26,812.

Though the Annual Return form was revised by the Government of India, the figures for Bombay are compiled in accordance with past practice.

The Ahmedabad increase of 4,956 is more apparent than real, since contract labour, which is employed to a fairly large extent, has now been included in all the returns.

There was a decrease of 231 in the persons employed on the night shifts in Gujerat. An increase of night shift working in the textile mills in other districts is reflected in the figures.

Other notable increases were 1,948 in the engineering industry, 1,057 in the dyeing and bleaching industry, 555 in the match industry, 1,765 in the cotton ginning and pressing industry, whilst the establishment of a large glass factory in Bombay was partly responsible for an increase of 497 in this industry.

The Annual Return form now includes information of the actual number of days worked. To obtain, in some measure, an employment index for the cotton textile industry, the summation of the average persons employed on the day shifts, multiplied by the days worked,

and the average on night shifts multiplied by the nights worked, has been calculated. Assuming two children to be equal to one adult, 8,44,19,004 adult shifts were worked in the cotton textile industry.

3. Statement No. VIII shows the usual details of inspections made by the whole-time and ex-officio inspectors.

4. *Staff.*—The difficulties entailed in endeavouring to meet increasing responsibilities with a retrenched staff were represented to Government, and two inspectors were recruited towards the close of the year. The assistant inspectors' grade was also abolished and the distribution of work rearranged to improve efficiency.

II—Sanitation.

5. An important sanitary problem has arisen in connection with the rapid industrial development of Ahmedabad viz., the disposal of trade waste. It has proved well nigh impossible to maintain a satisfactory sanitary standard in some of the mill surroundings, and often a rigid insistence on the cleanliness of the mill compound penalises surrounding residents. There has been a very large increase in the amount of cloth bleached in the mills in the last decade and the existing Municipal arrangements do not permit of a suitable disposal of trade waste. Although most of the cloth is at present hand bleached, there is a distinct tendency to develop machine bleaching. This will involve the use of greater quantities of water so that the problems are likely to become more acute unless adequate arrangements for sub-surface drainage are made. The discharge of trade waste into the Sabarmati river is most unfortunate, but the difficulties of the case are known to Government and the Municipality. Comprehensive schemes are obviously necessary, and it is hoped that the problem will be tackled and satisfactorily solved without much further delay. The extension of the drainage scheme in the north of Bombay will ultimately lead to better sanitary arrangements in the factories in that locality.

The smaller mofussil factories have shown little keenness to comply with the change effected by the Act which cancelled the power of exemption. To assist them in meeting the altered conditions, a sanitary pamphlet was prepared by the Public Health Board. Possibly greater progress will be made after the current tours of the inspectors.

The statutory rules regarding painting and limewashing have, on the whole, been well observed although it has been frequently necessary for inspectors to remind occupiers of their obligations.

III—Ventilation.

6. A new departure in Indian factory legislation was made by the incorporation of section 16 in the Act. Subject to safeguards, this enables an order to be passed in cases where the cooling properties of the air are insufficient. Rules under the Act have also been framed to enable wet kata thermometer measurements to be taken, whilst live steam for

humidification purposes has been banned after a temperature of 85°F. has been reached.

Past reports have furnished details of the very large sums spent by textile mills in certain areas of the Presidency whereby working conditions have been almost revolutionised. In the Ahmedabad and Sholapur districts, about 60 lakhs of rupees have been expended in this direction. The climate in these two centres is not naturally so adapted to the textile industry as the more equable and humid climate of Bombay, but the mills have realised that ventilation combined with humidification on the evaporative cooling principle has not only considerably improved the conditions under which the operatives work, but technical processes have also been benefited.

The value of what is ordinarily known as air conditioning, has not been realised to the same extent in Bombay and Khandesh, although it is only fair to state that progress in Bombay has been hindered by the general strikes and the prevailing depression. There is a school of thought that considers humidification combined with ventilation, unnecessary in Bombay. As it appeared that some delay in the publication of the new rules would occur, several mills agreed regularly to take and record wet kata readings in the weaving sheds. It was thought that this would not only create an interest in the matter, but would enable useful comparative information to be obtained. The results have been digested in the Factory Office and charts 1 and 2 have been prepared to illustrate the wet kata differences month by month in a normally humidified shed, and in an " air conditioned " one, that is to say one where a large volume of air is passed through a spray chamber, washed, and after taking up moisture is passed into the shed in a saturated and cooled state.

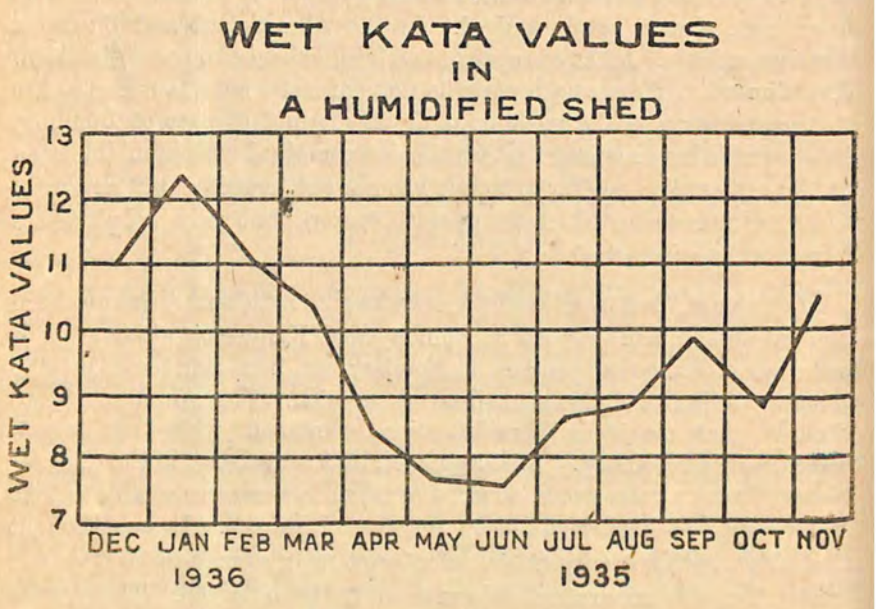
It is obvious that it is not possible, owing to the difference in climatic conditions, to obtain the same amount of cooling of the admitted saturated air of Bombay as in hotter and drier climates. But the charts clearly indicate the advantage from the viewpoint of the operative, of " air conditioning " in Bombay.

Chart No. 1 is probably representative of the general position in most of the Bombay weaving sheds. It will be seen that the wet kata value rapidly falls off during the hot weather months and is very seldom above the recommended minimum of 11. The readings have been very carefully taken and each point on the chart is the average of about 1,400 readings.

Chart No. 2 is from an " air conditioned " weaving shed. The wet kata values are highest in the hottest months of the year and the standard of 11 is exceeded during all the months except August, when, owing to monsoon conditions, the plant was worked intermittently.

The average wet kata value, which is a measure of the comfort of the operative, in the shed humidified in the ordinary way was 9·5 compared with 12·1 in the air conditioned one.

1



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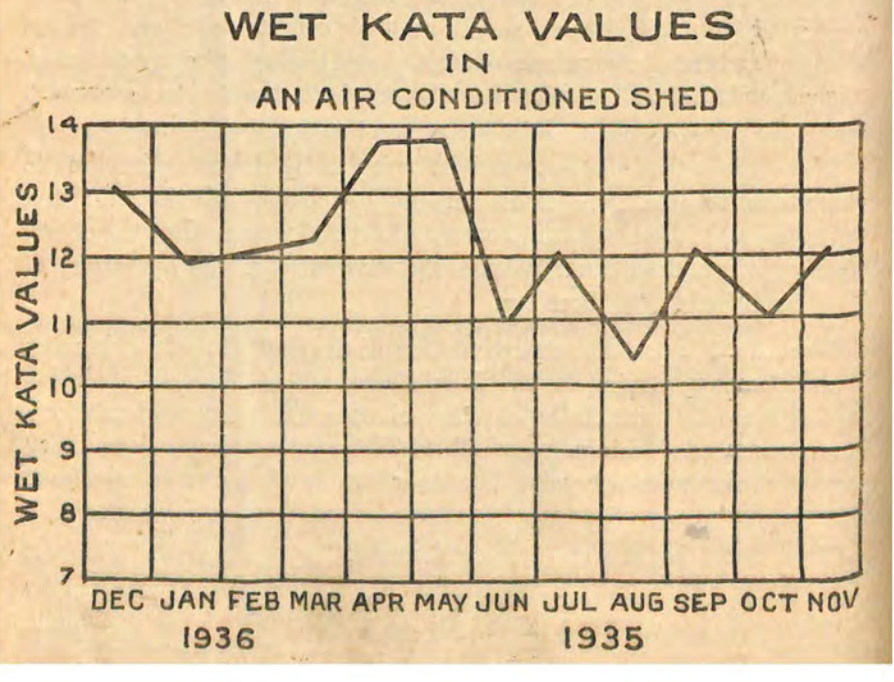
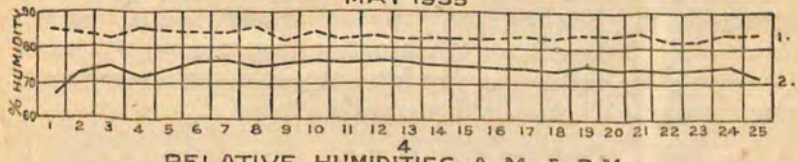


It is frequently urged in Bombay that the high degree of humidification required for the processes cannot be obtained otherwise than by more or less sealing the shed and pumping in humidity, but there are some mills where technical processes would definitely benefit by the neutralisation of solar, machinery and body heat, and greater consideration should be given to this when machinery is speeded up and when individual electric driving is adopted.

Charts 3, 4 and 5 are the daily relative humidities, the relative humidities in the morning and the afternoon, and the dry bulb temperatures recorded in May in two weaving sheds. The first shed is partly "air conditioned" i.e., humidified and ventilated, whilst the second is humidified only. Apart from this, the advantages in lay out and cubic space per weaver are distinctly in favour of the second shed, yet the average relative humidity in the first shed is higher than in the second, and the relative humidity is more uniform in the first shed. The explanation may be seen in chart No. 5 where the dry bulb temperatures are recorded. Despite the natural advantages of the second shed, its temperature was occasionally 10° higher than the first shed so that the relative humidity could not be maintained. In this case again, the technical argument reinforced personal advocacy and 12 fans and spray chambers with a total capacity of 60,000 cubic feet per minute have neen installed.

3



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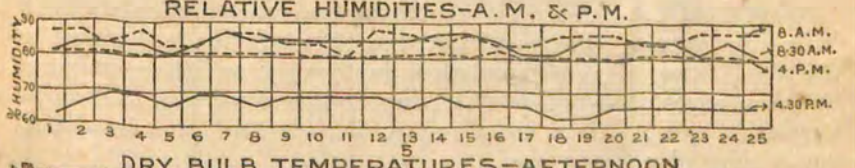

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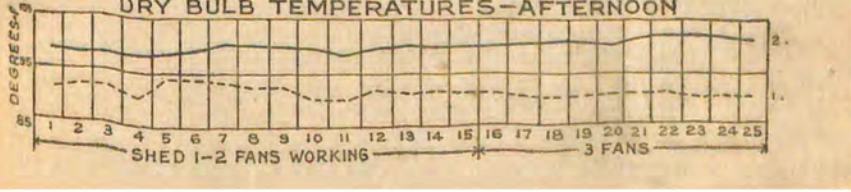
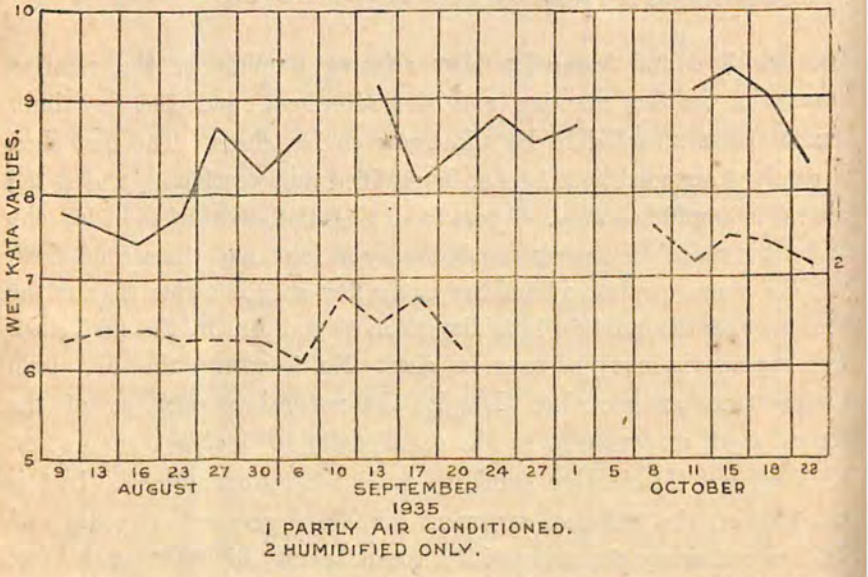


Wet kata readings were also taken in two neighbouring weaving sheds from August to October. One shed is partly air conditioned whereas the other is humidified only. The results are shown in chart No. 6 and again indicate the value of air conditioning. As a result of these readings it has been decided to air condition the second shed.

6

COMPARATIVE WET KATA VALUES



1 PARTLY AIR CONDITIONED.
2 HUMIDIFIED ONLY.

The Morarjee Goculdas Mill completed the installation in the weaving shed of 16 fans of a capacity of over 3,20,000 cubic feet per minute blowing the air through efficient spraying chambers and by underground ducts into the weaving shed. This mill relies, almost entirely, on air conditioning to maintain the humidity necessary for manufacture, and by the courtesy of the officials of the mill, a large number of persons connected with the textile industry have inspected the arrangements. This has considerably helped in changing the viewpoint of many.

Apart from the three mills quoted above, air conditioning plants have either been installed or are in course of installation in five weaving sheds and three spinning departments in Bombay, whilst several other mills are expected to follow suit. In two cases, mofussil mills, after deputing representatives to Bombay, have agreed to install air conditioning plants.

The Factory Department is mainly concerned with the human material, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that technical experience in Bombay has been the same as in other centres. Thus the air conditioning of a spinning department led to an improved yarn test and its adoption in a second mill, whilst in two air conditioned weaving sheds, increased

production has been reported. In fact, one agent considers the cost of the plant is recovered in four years.

The establishment of a large glass factory equipped with modern appliances in Bombay, led to a suggestion that working conditions should be brought into line with the technical equipment. The force of the argument was admitted and a plenum ventilation system, whereby air is blown on to the glass blowers, has been installed and has considerably mitigated the effects of working on a hot process.

Localised ventilation.—The metal stamping and polishing industry has developed in recent years and the need of improved methods of dealing with the dust liberated in the polishing and grinding operations has been apparent. The Anant Shivaji Desai metal factory agreed to install a dust removal plant, departmentally designed, and to connect it to a fan of the requisite capacity. With the consent of the Proprietor, the arrangements have been inspected by several others connected with this industry and several dust removal plants in other concerns have either been improved or are in course of installation. After the installation of the plant in the Anant Shivaji Desai factory, the premises were white painted and a general cleaning effected. The total result has been a vast improvement in working conditions, and with the tackling of the dust problem at its source, it will be possible in future to maintain better cleanliness and lighting.

Attention was also drawn to the extremely arduous conditions under which hemp was hand hackled in a couple of Bombay premises. One concern has agreed to install a localised dust removal plant and the other decided to do the operations elsewhere.

Several of the medium size printing establishments in Bombay have agreed to follow the lead of the larger concerns and install vacuum cleaning for the type cases.

The value of good lighting has been emphasized from time to time. Natural lighting in eight of the older Ahmedabad mills has been greatly improved by the insertion of a north light bay in the spinning room. The metal factory referred to above will probably recoup the expenditure in a few years by a saving in the electricity light bill.

A second metal factory making a modern type of reflector agreed that it would probably be a good advertisement to install them in replacement of the old fish tail type still being used to illuminate their stamping presses.

IV—Wages and Strikes.

7. The year has, fortunately, not been marred by any general strike. Information regarding wages and strikes and the work of the Labour Officer is regularly published in the *Labour Gazette*.

V—Employment of Women and Children.

8. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the last five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1931 ..	29,459	44,018	73,477	100	3,741	3,841
1932 ..	29,916	44,061	73,977	114	2,678	2,792
1933 ..	22,456	43,702	66,158	62	2,050	2,112
1934 ..	22,195	43,748	65,943	44	2,103	2,147
1935 ..	26,378	43,857	70,235	69	1,872	1,941

The number of children employed touched a new low level. Owing to increased activities, more women obtained employment, but the Maternity Benefit Act appears to have had a restricting influence on their employment, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Cases against four factories for the irregular employment of women resulted in the imposition of fines totalling Rs. 549, whilst a court in Bombay imposed a fine of Rs. 200 on an occupier who was found employing two uncertified children at midnight.

VI—Fencing of Machinery.

9. The fencing of machinery has received the continuous attention of the staff. Industry is being established on a broader basis and nearly every new type of factory has its peculiar difficulties and problems. An accident in the printing industry pointed to the need of automatic push away guards on paper guillotines and the firm is now fitting these devices to all their machines. Platen speeds are increasing and several printing concerns are now being urged to provide automatic guards to prevent injuries. Accidents generally bear a relation to the rate of working and there is a general tendency to speed up.

The new rules have been strengthened in several directions but in some instances the changes only make compulsory what has been departmental practice for some years.

The gur industry has considerably increased in the last year or so. Factory owners have not, in the past, been acquainted with industrial conditions, whilst the labour is usually of the agricultural type. It has been very difficult to obtain a reasonably passable standard of fencing and it has been exceedingly difficult to convince owners and workers of some of the dangers inherent in transmission machinery. Fencing too is often erected too far away from the danger points and accidents have occurred through workers passing between the fencing and the object fenced. The dhotie, a garment which possesses many drawbacks within factory premises, is commonly worn and it has been extremely difficult to convince occupiers and workers of the danger of a rotating shaft especially when linked with unsuitable clothing. The recent death of a factory owner who was killed through his dhotie lapping on a shaft should materially strengthen the inspector in his efforts. As in the case of the rice industry, a standard fencing plan is indicated and is in course of preparation.

It was necessary to institute proceedings against ten factories for breaches of the safety requirements of the Act re : fencing. Ten convictions with fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 200 resulted.

VII—Accidents.

10. The severity classification of accidents in the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1931.. ..	36	1,261	4,901	6,198	1·62
1932.. ..	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	1·43
1933.. ..	38	1,329	4,058	5,425	1·48
1934.. ..	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	1·60
1935.. ..	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	1·62

The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table:—

Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I—Machinery—				
(*a*) Prime movers	1	18	24	43
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys.	1	12	8	21
(2) Belts	8	59	98	165
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	..	4	3	7
(2) Other lifting gear ..	..	5	9	14
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery .	1	48	26	75
(*b*) Carding machinery ..	..	78	58	136
(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	43	24	67
(*d*) Speed frames ..	..	44	20	64
(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	51	56	107
(*f*) Looms	..	160	362	522
(*g*) Calenders ..	1	18	7	26
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery.	2	134	148	284
(2) Machine tools	1	80	310	391
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery.	1	85	48	134
II—Transport—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines ..	..	6	11	17
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	7	26	33
III—Persons falling—				
(*a*) From altitudes	5	59	123	187
(*b*) Into excavations, pits etc. ..	..	5	24	29
(*c*) On level	..	37	90	127
IV—Falling objects—				
(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	5	187	631	823
(*b*) Not handled by injured person..	1	36	119	156
V—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—				
(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	83	776	859
(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	7	68	75
VI—Electricity	2	6	17	25
VII—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	..	13	65	78
VIII—Explosions and fires—				
(*a*) Boiler and steam pressure equipment.	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other explosions	..	1	3	4
(*c*) Fires	4	5	5	14
(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	2	51	183	236
IX—Miscellaneous—				
(*a*) Heat prostration	..	..	1	1
(*b*) Stepping on or striking objects .	..	23	273	296
(*c*) Others	1	312	1,460	1,773
Total ..	36	1,677	5,076	6,789

There was an increase of 785 in the number of accidents reported although the fatal accidents equalled the lowest in 13 years. The average per 100 operatives employed daily very slightly increased from 1·60 to 1·62, the rate of 1931.

Despite the considerable increase in activity in the textile industry, the accidents caused by working machinery were practically the same as in the previous year—1,281 compared with 1,216. In the principal industry therefore accidents did not increase *pari passu* with the increase in employment and this may, fairly in part at least, be attributed to the stimulation of interest in methods which operate to prevent accidents. In several factories an increase in the accidents reported has been due to the better treatment of trivial injuries.

Great stress has, in the past, been laid on the value of educational work. An article on accidents and their prevention is sent monthly to the organs of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, and the Safety First Association, and several more safety committees have been established. Although some of these are not functioning too well, others are doing really useful work and in the day to day routine in the mills, the net benefit derived from the creation of these bodies is probably greater than is apparent on paper. A fairly frequent cause of accidents in weaving sheds is the careless starting up of looms by others whilst the machinery is being adjusted. A simple measure has been suggested to prevent such occurrences and the safety committee in one mill has furthered the idea and is introducing a locking bracket on the starting lever that should entirely prevent this type of accident. Many accidents are due to unsafe practices such as cleaning machinery in motion and it is only by a change in habits and practices that a material reduction may be made.

Accidents not due to machinery are considerably more numerous than those caused by machinery and the human element plays a very considerable part in these. Experience in the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard, where a live safety committee is functioning, confirms the experience recorded elsewhere, that it is chiefly by progress on what is ordinarily known as "safety first lines" that a material reduction in the accident rate can be secured. Although there has been no diminution in activities, the accidents reported from the dockyard decreased from 188 to 144.

Transmission machinery was again responsible for several serious accidents. A couple of prosecutions for breaches of the rules in the Sind factories are in progress, but there is a definite need for greater attention in Ahmedabad to belts and the problems connected with belt replacing.

An explosion on a singeing machine in a mill caused injuries to three persons. The process involves the generation of petrol gas and the plant was not equipped with an arrangement to prevent a flame from passing back to the generator. The matter has been taken up with the Explosives Department since it is possible that the use of such plant will increase; meanwhile, rectifying measures have been adopted.

VIII—Prosecutions.

11. 465 cases were instituted against 91 factories by the full time inspectors. Convictions against 87 factories were secured and fines amounting to Rs. 13,360 were imposed. In addition, the ex-officio inspectors instituted 5 cases against 2 factories and fines totalling Rs. 65 were imposed. Last year's pending cases were successfully concluded.

One successful case under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was instituted.

Reference was made in last year's report, to the increase in irregularities in the employment of labour on the bleaching of cloth in the mills in Ahmedabad. The position deteriorated during the year and cases against 12 more contractors were instituted. It was found, in some cases, that the loss by way of fines imposed for breaches of the law were, by one device or another, passed on ultimately to the workers. Deputations of dhobies who voiced their grievances regarding their conditions of employment were received. Allegations of cheating in respect of their pay were also made and in one case, investigated on the spot, the manager admitted it would be impossible to check from the contractor's record whether the men's statements regarding unpaid wages were correct or not. The contractor appeared to be an unsatisfactory employer and a case against him for overworking his labour was contemplated. In view of the difficulties in procuring sufficient evidence, no case was lodged but the manager paid up the men on the basis of their own statements and adjusted the amount from the contractor's account. The men probably profited by this arrangement, but it was clear that conditions in this industry in Ahmedabad are, in some cases, not on too satisfactory a footing and that unorganised labour is liable to suffer at the hands of unscrupulous persons.

It is only fair to add that such abuses do not by any means exist universally, but the President and Secretary of the Association readily agreed that reforms were necessary and the mills were urged to exercise more control in the way of checking attendances and observance of periods of work and holidays. It was suggested that the payment of wages should be the first charge on the contractor's account, and that a prompt payment of wages was desirable. The inspector, Mr. Deane, was instrumental in preventing a good deal of exploitation and in securing the payment of wages that would possibly not otherwise have been obtained easily. The matter has been followed up, and whilst improvements have resulted, it is clear that early action under the Payment of Wages Act will be necessary in several cases.

Conditions of work in the mill compounds are, to a great extent, influenced by those in unregulated hand bleaching establishments outside all control but the recent amendment to the Factories Act will enable such places to be brought under very necessary supervision.

IX—Housing.

12. The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, spent Rs. 23,000 in completing 20 more tenements on the tenant ownership basis during the year. Each

tenement provides two rooms, a kitchen, a verandah and a yard. The standard is higher than usually occupied by textile workers and tenants will become owners in 22 years. 435 tenements have been built by the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society in the last two years, and 304 of these are occupied. The Raymond Woollen Mill completely overhauled 16 tenements of 8 rooms each, belonging to them, and most of these premises are now occupied. The sugar factories have provided accommodation for some of the staff on a seasonal basis.

Dr. Miss Cama made an enquiry into the housing conditions in a couple of Khandesh factories where night shifts had been introduced. Some of the labour was housed in unsuitable corrugated iron rooms and improvised huts made from packing cases. Sanitation too left a lot to be desired but improvements resulted from her enquiry.

It is understood that the Calico Mill, Ahmedabad, has initiated a very extensive building scheme whereby a large proportion of the labour will be suitably housed.

X—General.

13. The new Factories Act came into operation on the 1st of January and this has imposed a great deal of additional inspection and supervision.

The administration of the Act was rendered more difficult by a shortage of staff but the members of the inspection and clerical staffs have responded wholeheartedly to the calls made on them. As an inevitable delay before the passing of the rules occurred, a circular dealing with the principal changes made by the Act was sent to all factories, and a combined note on the Act and Rules was also sent after the latter came into operation. The Act has divided industries into three main classes, and in the ordinary perennial concern the weekly hours have been reduced from 60 to 54. The textile industries came at once into line, although the reduction in hours led to considerable experimenting in Ahmedabad. Systems whereby machinery was worked for 10 hours by requiring operatives to take the hour's interval at different times, the operatives doing double work for one hour were introduced on a fairly comprehensive scale. A few mills worked a machinery week of 60 hours with a 10 hour day by allowing, in groups, an extra half day holiday. On the whole, there was no widespread attempt to defeat the law, but constant vigilance was necessary and several cases had to be instituted. In the smaller factories, little regard to the circular was paid, and in several instances the inspectors at their visits found concerns working the longer week. It was not always easy to distinguish between deliberate law breaking and ignorance, and in view of all the circumstances, it was felt that the paying of the workers at the overtime rate laid down for exempted concerns was the best way of dealing with the matter.

On the whole, factories adjusted themselves to the new conditions quicker than was expected, and although the delay in the passing of the rules with its new forms and notices, combined with the pressure of work prevented a meticulous examination in some industries where a few

technical difficulties may reveal themselves, the scheme of the Act is on the whole adhered to fairly closely.

14. The new rules prohibit the admission of steam into weaving sheds after a temperature of 85° is reached, and also enable the cooling properties of the air to be measured and recorded. Several mills agreed, before the rules came into operation, to carry out such tests and much useful information has already been collected. The new Act also enabled rules to be framed for washing accommodation in injurious and obnoxious industries, but as a result of persuasion this amenity had been previously provided in many concerns. Much of the ship painting in Bombay is done on premises outside the application of the Act. Suitable washing accommodation was, however, provided by a large shipyard but as the key to a better standard lay with the Port Trust, an approach to this body was made and, as a result, washing accommodation with facilities for its use has been erected near the two dry docks and the bye-laws have been amended to secure a better protection for the labour, a lot of which is of tender age, employed on ship scraping and painting operations. Rules have been framed requiring factories to maintain First Aid appliances and in conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association the training of selected factory employees from the smaller type of factory in Bombay has been started.

15. *Crèches.*—5 crèches were started in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and two in other mofussil centres. Improvements and extensions have also been effected in several of the existing crèches in Ahmedabad and Bombay. This form of welfare work is becoming increasingly popular. The average attendance in the Bombay mill crèches was 573 and the opium drugging of 337 infants was either stopped or prevented.

16. *Dining sheds.*—The standard in Ahmedabad has improved whilst a few mofussil mills have also erected dining accommodation.

The mills in the E. D. Sassoon and Company's group run very efficient restaurants on a co-operative basis and similar institutions have also been installed in the Crown and Western India mills. The turnover in the restaurants of the Sassoon Mills was Rs. 93,000 in about 8 months and it is possible for an operative to obtain a square meal prepared and eaten under hygienic conditions for a fraction over two annas, and the view is freely expressed that the establishment of the restaurants has led, through the supply of wholesome food, to better health.

17. *Debts.*—In the present condition of Indian labour, efforts to ease the load of debt under which so many factory employees stagger, and to prevent others from incurring debts at ruinous rates of interest, represent a form of welfare work of the utmost value. The problem is not easy of solution and it is often difficult to separate the genuine case from the undeserving. Many loans are of course taken for foolish reasons and on absurd conditions, but unemployment, unexpected expenses connected with illness, and the worker's link with his village, are not infrequent causes of debt.

The Chief Inspector has devoted some time to the study of this problem although it is outside the scope of his functions, and considerably more attention is being paid to the matter by the Co-operative Department.

The first industrial co-operative society started in Ahmedabad, about a year ago, appears to be flourishing, and two other mills will, it is expected, start societies on similar lines. In Sholapur, where a large amount of material help has been given by the mills in the past, societies will shortly be established in a couple of mills, whilst a Barsi concern is also following the example set by its neighbour where a flourishing society has been built up.

In Bombay, three mills have either established or are establishing co-operative credit societies and a couple of societies are also being established in the *Times of India* printing press and in the Municipal workshops where the employees are considerably more advanced than in the ordinary mill or factory.

The mills in the E. D. Sassoon group, where co-operative credit societies have been long established have increased their activities. The membership of the 20 societies has increased to 6,940, a figure that represents about 50 per cent. of the mill hands employed on the day shifts. Share capital has increased by 38 per cent. to Rs. 2,88,000 and the reserve fund by 22 per cent. to Rs. 26,000. The increase in activities has led to the engagement of full time secretaries and it is hoped that the main object of these societies, viz., to encourage thrift, and liquidate debt, and to discourage the grant of loans for unproductive purposes, will be furthered thereby. The societies have the advantage of supervision by a full time welfare secretary.

Debt redemption has received consideration and debts amounting to Rs. 7,029 have, in 68 instances, been settled for Rs. 3,306. This represents a substantial saving. The manager of the Manchester Mill has shown commendable zeal in assisting his employees to free themselves of debt.

Efforts in the Raymond Woollen Mill, Thana, have resulted in 80 per cent. of the mill hands joining the co-operative credit society and loans granted have increased from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 33,000. A marked improvement in the economic position of most of the mill hands has resulted. Court attachments on wages have ceased entirely and the mill gates are not visited on pay days by creditors anxious to obtain the first call on the wages paid. This mill has also introduced a system of short term loans which prevents many operatives from making the first fatal acquaintance with a money lender.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway staff officer has settled debts amounting to Rs. 38,782 for Rs. 27,878 amongst factory employees, and a transference of these to the co-operative society has been of material assistance.

It is frequently alleged that the mill hand is a ready borrower and a bad payer. But a society established in the Morarjee Goculdas Mill,

some years ago, has lent nearly 5 lakhs of rupees with Rs. 71 as bad debts and it is very refreshing to find, in this mill, the manager working as secretary of the society.

Whilst there are not many large factories that directly make money out of the difficulties of their labour, there are still some large concerns, where little action is taken by the management to prevent the grant of loans at a high rate of interest which are often made without any risk to the lender.

It is hoped that a greater interest will be taken in this type of welfare work and the examples quoted above are illustrative of what has been done in the cases in which the management take an active interest in their workers.

18. A notable development has taken place in the Century and Zenith mills. A full time welfare officer has been appointed, and as a large number of the mill hands is housed by the firm, it has been possible to undertake intensive welfare activities. Over 200 members have joined the co-operative society started to encourage thrift and liquidate debt, social gatherings and games have been organised, and a boy scout troop formed. A health exhibition was also held.

19. *Health Exhibitions.*—31 were held during the year ; 15 in Bombay, 10 in Ahmedabad and 6 in other centres, and were attended by over 60,000 mill hands and their families. These exhibitions are of definite value and while recognising the generous action of these employers, a greater willingness on the part of large factory owners to follow so laudable an example would be welcome.

20. *Exemptions.*—Exemptions were granted to 52 factories to meet the difficulties arising out of an exceptional press of work. Most of them were of extremely short duration and in several instances were given to key departments, and a loss of earnings by a much larger body of workers was also prevented. A few exemptions were necessary to cover the adjustment in hours made by the new Act, and to overcome difficulties in small concerns recently brought under inspection.

21. There has been trifling development in the direction of the utilisation of workers' spare time. The health exhibitions have contributed a little to this ; the sports club run by the Khatav Makanji Mill has developed, and an organised trip of mill hands from Ahmedabad to Bombay is so exceptional as to be worth recording. The Women's Council addressed 15 meetings of mill women in Bombay on matters affecting their welfare, whilst a few classes have been run and talks arranged by the Adult Education Society in Bombay.

22. The absence of compulsory welfare powers in the Act has been felt in Ahmedabad, where nearly 4,000 *dhobies* work in the open air through the trying hot weather and through the inclemencies of the monsoon. Several appeals to individual mill-owners and to the Millowners' Association as a body have been made with small result. A further appeal was made last year and about a dozen mills are now erecting shelters over the bleaching tanks.

23. The second proviso to section 41 (1) has been used fairly widely to exempt factories that always work to a steady time table with periods of work often less than the maximum laid down by the Act.

The demand for child labour has decreased very materially, and in the few cases where adolescents were not found fitted to receive an adolescent certificate without any restriction, managers preferred, rather than employ them as children, to wait until an unrestricted adolescent certificate could be obtained.

24. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.*—Returns were received from all the factories amenable to the Act and the usual statistical information is attached. The claims paid per 100 women decreased from 9·3 to 7·9 but this is due partly to the longer qualifying period and the increase in the number of women employed. The mills were asked to encourage the payment of the benefit on the pre-maternity principle, and 1,678 women received half the benefit when leaving work. Nearly 80 per cent. of the women in Sholapur, 55 per cent. in Bombay and 20 per cent. in Ahmedabad, received the benefit in this way.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT,
Bombay, 14th May 1936.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

—	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (*j*) of the Act	843	81	924
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (*l*) of the Act	12	1	13
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (*j*) of the Act	643	165	808
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (*l*) of the Act	1	...	1
Total ...	1,499	247	1,746
Total for the year 1934 ...	1,448	230	1,678

STATEMENT No. II

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.				
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	.....	...
Dockyards ...	1	...	.....	...
Engineering (General) ...	2	...	.....	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	.....	...
Mints ...	1	...	.....	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	.....	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	.....	...
Railway workshops ...	4	..	.....	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	.....	...
Telegraphs ...	1	...	.....	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	7	2	.....	...
Total ...	18	3	.....	...
2. All other Factories.				
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	69	101	4	1
Textiles. Hosiery ...	3	8	.....	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	6	5	.....	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	2	...	.....	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	13	3	.....	...
Total ...	93	117	4	1

No. II.

Factories.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	3	2	2	...	4	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	2	3	...	7	9	1	1
9	3	4	5	1	...	1	11	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	4	5	5	1	...	2	11	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Mints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	..	...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	...	2	...	4	...
Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	...	4	...

No. II—*continued.*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	8	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	22	22
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12*	10
3	...	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	67	62
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	216	210
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	271	247

* This figure includes two Government Seasonal Factories.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch hals.	Kaira.
2. All other Factories—continued.				
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	17	...	.....	...
Engineering. Electrical engineering ...	7	...	.....	...
Engineering. Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	2	.....	...
Engineering. General engineering ...	25	2	.....	1
Engineering. Kerosene tinning and packing.	8	...	.....	...
Engineering. Metal stamping ...	25	1	.....	...
Engineering. Railway workshops ...	6	2	2	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	2	...	.....	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	3	...	.....	...
Engineering. Tramway works ...	1	...	.....	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous ...	15	...	.....	...
Total ...	111	7	2	1
Minerals and Metals—Foundries ...	11	8	.....	...
Total ...	11	8	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	5	...	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Coffee ...	1	...	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Dairy produce ...	1	1	.....	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Flour mills ...	7	3	1	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Ice and aerated waters ...	10	1	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Tobacco ...	1	...	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous ...	6	...	.....	...
Total ...	31	5	1	1
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Bone and manures ...	...	...	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Chemicals ...	1	1	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Dyeing and bleaching ...	25	9	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Gas works ...	1	...	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Matches ...	...	1	.....	1
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Oil mills ...	12	3	4	3
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Paints ...	1	...	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Soaps ...	5	...	.....	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Miscellaneous ...	11	1	.....	...
Total ...	56	15	4	4

No. II—*continued.*

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	2	...	4	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	12	11	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	15	13	11	1	...	2	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
2.	*All other Factories*—continued.					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	1	3
	General engineering ...	2	...	...	1	..
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery .	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	7	3
Minerals and Metals—						
	Foundries ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	...	1	1	2	...
	Paints ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	1	1	2	1

No. II—*continued.*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	11
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	45
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	30
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17
1	2	1	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	180	165
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	1	...	25	26
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	10
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9
...	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	1	...	69	70
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	46
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	116

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
	2. *All other Factories*—continued.				
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	1	1	.....	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	53	10	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	4	3	.....	...
	Total ..	58	14	.....	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	2	...	.....	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making.	6	...	.....	...
	Glass ...	3	...	.....	...
	Saw mills ...	4	...	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	16	1	.....	...
	Total ...	31	1	.....	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	.....	...
	Tanneries ...	1	2	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3
	Total ...	1	2	2	3
Miscellaneous.	Laundries ...	3	...	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	22	3	.....	...
	Total ...	25	3	.....	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	1	.....	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	.....	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	.....	...
	Bone mills ...	...	...	.....	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	57	43	19
	Miscellaneous (Wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.).	...	...	.....	...
	Total ...	...	58	43	19
	Grand Total ...	435	233	56	29

No. II—*continued*.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	19	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	20	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	124	68	22	7	32	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	2	...	124	68	26	11	33	69
65	15	37	147	80	38	50	52	73

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.						
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	...	1	...	...	1
	Carpentry and cabinet-making.	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	29	43	83	...
	Miscellaneous (Wool presses, bhussa presses, etc.).	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	29	43	83	...
	Grand Total ...	2	34	44	97	5

No. II—*concluded.*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	106
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	33*	31
...	...	5	...	16	7	...	...	9	45	86	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	682
...	...	20	2	1	1	24	28	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	26	3	17	11	24	29	9	45	807†	813
5	2	29	64	19	26	24	29	10	46	1,746	1,678

* This figure includes 10 cotton, wool etc. presses and 3 cotton cleaning factories.

† This figure does not include two Government Seasonal Factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Average daily number of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.				
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,068	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	1,103	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...
Mints	810	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	670	...	...	...
Railway workshops	7,024	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	230	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	53	...	...
Miscellaneous	474	61	...	...
Total ...	11,379	114	...	...
2. All other Factories.				
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	133,577	97,218	2,317	1,768
Textiles. Hosiery	163	1,195	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	1,211	145	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	727	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	1,010	47	...	...
Total ...	136,688	98,605	2,317	1,768

No. III.

workers by different Industries.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.
...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
...	220	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,508	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	855	207	...	...	...
...	363	361	882	...	781	125	117	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	583	361	926	...	1,793	4,232	117	5	...
1,938	253	5,388	7,583	3,298	...	654	19,535	...	...
...	...	78	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,288	894	5,466	7,583	3,298	...	691	19,535	...	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.					
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	154
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	154
2. All other Factories—contd.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	2,728	...	3,366	...	...
Textiles. Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,728	...	3,366	...	...

* This figure includes the number of
† These figures include the weighted

No. III—*continued.*

Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	192	196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	1,014
...	...	363	...	156	...	...	...	...	1,822	1,715
...	...	...	...	34	...	..	...	...	298	289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	710
...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,404	4,092
...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	1,792
...	...	16	16	1,463	...	...	...	...	11,148	10,863
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	221
...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	157
...	...	82	...	37	...	...	...	...	659*	635
...	...	1,518	51	1,690	...	...	...	...	22,923	21,797
...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	† 2,79,685	† 245,300
...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1,499	1,134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	1,285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	406
...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	285,315	250,000

workers for two Government Seasonal Factories.
night average in Cotton Mills.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
	2. *All other Factories*—contd.				
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing ...	1,562	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	328	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations...	66	186	...	...
	General engineering .	2,630	75	...	29
	Kerosene tinning and packing	1,291	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	2,555	22	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	3,333	280	1,859	...
	Ship building and engineering ...	1,457	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	732	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	597	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	845	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,396	563	1,859	29
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	598	380	...	...
	Total ...	598	380	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery ...	270	...	...	...
	Coffee	60	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	30	55	...	110
	Flour mills	638	128	30	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	351	16	...	...
	Tobacco	31	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous... ...	339	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,719	199	30	110

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
22	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	48	...	...
...	102	415	51	...	5	71	...	...	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	95	184	25	...	...
118	...	46	...	...	...	128	268	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	102	484	51	...	132	431	341	...	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	586	...	...	...	36	...	...	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.						
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations ...	...	...	13	134	...	...
	General engineering ...	...	...	83	...	...	...
	Kerosene tinning and packing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	2,944	...	100	...
	Ship building and engineering... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3,051	134	100	25
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	...	...	38	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and ærated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668	1,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	320
70	100	...	...	...	...	...	18	667	568
...	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,512	3,607
...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	2,050
...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	2,942	2,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,076	9,018
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	1,450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	530
...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	575
...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	806
70	1,808	...	36	...	...	...	18	25,046	23,098
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,047
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,047
...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	481	462
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	197
...	546	...	117	...	...	7	...	1,466	1,339
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	438
...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	1,035	900
...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	395
...	629	...	710	...	...	7	...	4,038	3,781

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and manures ...	...	...	.....	.....
	Chemicals ...	149	21	.....	.....
	Dyeing and bleaching ...	4,782	790	.....	.....
	Gas works	450	...	.....	.....
	Matches	...	82	.....	39
	Oil mills	813	103	86	178
	Paints	95	...	.....	.....
	Soaps	631	...	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous ...	635	43	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,555	1,039	86	217
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	136	200	.....	.....
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	5,152	405	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous ...	121	56	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,409	661	.....	.....
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	198	...	.....	.....
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	425	...	.....	.....
	Glass	526	...	.....	.....
	Saw mills	635	...	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous ...	668	65	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,452	65	.....	.....
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	.....	.....
	Tanneries	136	60	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	43	63
	Total ...	136	60	43	63

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	145	...	...	...	...	127	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	710	4,609	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	448	301	25	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	745	5,099	798	301	25	...	152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	...
110	51	218	...	...	...	1,092	...	52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	51	218	...	...	...	1,575	...	52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103	...	...	...	261	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
21	...	103	...	...	...	261	32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
...	...	44	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	...	...	...	...	21	44	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dharwar.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	100	130	82	...	...	...
	Paints	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	90	...	...
	Total ...	100	130	82	90	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	31	...	...	235	10	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31	...	...	235	10	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Náwábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,844	4,787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,950	5,395
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,425	2,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	820
		...							
...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,802	14,836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	545
16	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,512	7,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	168
16	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,508	7,999
...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	660
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	660
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	624
30	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	2,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	246
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	152
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	442

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Miscellaneous.	Laundries	181	...	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous ...	1,427	136	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,608	136	.....	.....
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills	...	16	.....	.....
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	.....	.....
	Gur factories ...	...	...	.....	.....
	Bone mills	...	...	.....	.....
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay)	...	2,995	3,600	917
	Miscellaneous (wool presses, bhussa presses, etc.)	..	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	3,011	3,600	917
	Grand Total ...	182,940	104,833	7,935	3,104

	Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Miscellaneous.	Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay)	1,292	1,771	3,709	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous (wool presses, bhussa presses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,292	1,771	3,709	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	4,163	1,901	10,246	459	264	25

* This figure does not include the number of Workers for two Government seasonal

No. III—*concluded.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	287	200	440	889	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	654	...
...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,083	...	...	8,644	5,587	1,452	322	1,549	1,050	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,083	141	...	8,644	5,587	1,813	567	1,989	2,593	...
4,876	2,516	12,756	18,002	9,186	3,763	7,793	22,187	2,694	276

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Sind Upper Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	130
...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,131	1,704
...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312	1,834
107	...	134	117	...	...	188	644	1,280	1,128
...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	1,898	1,538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	631
173	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	684
2,572	100	36	300	3,685	4,317	...	...	45,981	44,216
...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	146	112
2,852	615	170	563	3,685	4,399	188	644	50,833*	48,309
2,968	5,580	221	3,087	3,685	4,399	195	662	420,716	375,833

factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of workers.

Industry.	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
All Industries				
Adults—				
Male	327,318	15,876	343,194	307,743
Female	66,514	3,721	70,235	65,943
Total ...	393,832	19,597	413,429	373,686
Adolescents—				
Male	4,101	590	4,691	.....
Female	521	134	655	.....
Total ...	4,622	724	5,346	.....
Children—				
Male	1,314	308	1,622	1,778
Female	151	168	319	369
Total ...	1,465	476	1,941	2,147
Total, Average Daily Number.	399,919	20,797	420,716	375,833
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.				
Adults—				
Male	231,902	23	231,925	204,799
Female	43,535	...	43,535	40,098
Total ...	275,437	23	275,460	244,897
Adolescents—				
Male	2,883	31	2,914	...
Female	217	...	217	...
Total ...	3,100	31	3,131	.....
Children—				
Male	993	8	1,001	917
Female	93	...	93	86
Total ...	1,086	8	1,094	1,003
Total, Average Daily Number.	279,623	62	279,685*	245,900*

* These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT No. IV—*contd.*

Industry.	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.	Total for the year 1934.
Seasonal Factories.				
Adults—				
Male	20,921	8,783	29,704	25,993
Female	16,384	3,468	19,852	19,576
Total ...	37,305	12,251	49,556	45,569
Adolescents—				
Male	235	333	568	.....
Female	177	133	310	.....
Total ...	412	466	878	.....
Children—				
Male	.....	231	231	402
Female	.....	168	168	206
Total ...	.....	399	399	608
Total, Average Daily Number.	37,717	13,116	50,833†	46,177

† This figure does not include number of workers for two Government Seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V-A.

PERENNIAL FACTORIES.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District	Total	Number of factories																	Remarks
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from					
							For Men			For Women									
		One hour or more	Two half hours	One half hour	Sundays only	Week days and Sundays	Not above 42	Above 42 and not above 48	Above 48	Not above 42	Above 42 and not above 48	Above 48		Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	855	701	2	26	165	657	16	153	682	12	44	413	68	...	30	25	123	...	Three factories did not furnish information.
Sind ...	82	47	...	9	35	35	2	13	64	...	4	15	9	...	8	8	23	...	Three factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	937	748	2	35	200	693	18	166	746	12	48	428	77	...	38	33	146	...	Six factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. V-B.

SEASONAL FACTORIES.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District	Total	Number of factories																	Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from					
							For Men			For Women									
		One hour or more	Two half hours	One half hour	Sundays only	Week days and Sundays	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54		Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	644	579	...	...	96	519	28	47	547	30	66	469	...	36	7	43	43	...	Twenty-two factories did not furnish information.
Sind ...	165	144	1	...	47	98	41	15	90	29	14	47	18	...	1	1	1	...	Nineteen factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	809	723	1	...	143	617	69	62	637	59	80	516	18	36	8	44	44	...	Forty-one factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured)

Districts	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	33	1,621	4,895	6,549	
Sind	3	68	205	276	
Total ...	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	
Total Perennial ...	31	1,665	5,074	6,770	
Total Seasonal ...	5	24	26	55	
Total for the year 1934 ...	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	

STATEMENT No. VII

STATEMENT

Convictions under the

Districts	Number of convictions			
	Employment and hours of work			Notices, Registers and Returns
	General	Women	Children and adolescents	
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	353	39	4	30
Sind	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	353	39	4	34
Total Perennial ...	280	5	4	24
Total Seasonal ...	73	34	.....	10
Total for the year 1934 ...	437	98	26	44

* This figure includes 6 convictions for 1934

No. VII.

Factories Act during 1935.

for offences relating to				Remarks
Safety	Health and Sanitation (including welfare)	Others	Total	
11	5	.....	442[102]	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows:— Two spinning masters; two engineers, three jobbers; one folding contractor; nine dhobi-ghat contractors; one dhobi-ghat contractor manager; two drawing-in contractors; one calendering, finishing and dyeing master and one assistant manager. The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
1	.....	.....	5[2]	
12	5	.....	447[104]	
9	.....	.....	322[80]	
3	5	.....	125[24]	
36	6	.....	647[180]*	

decided subsequently, convicting 6 persons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year				Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times			
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	565	418	195	272	49	1,499	
Sind ...	102	85	37	15	8	247	
Total ...	667	503	232	287	57	1,746	
Total Perennial ...	215	245	173	272	32	937	
Total Seasonal ...	452	258	59	15	25	809	
Total for the year 1934.	550	492	260	311	65	1,678	

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 14th May 1935.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1935.

Statement showing the statistical information
benefits paid

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.
Bombay	26,350	1,589	1,405
Ahmedabad	10,386	1,426	1,339
Viramgaum	297	23	17
Broach	499	85	50
Kaira	164	30	23
Surat	321	32	33
Thana	369	8	6
Bombay Suburban	3,117	163	150
East Khandesh	1,159	79	79
West Khandesh	647	44	37
Poona	95	.....	.....
Sholapur	4,236	620	567
Belgaum	25	.....	.....
Dharwar	991	125	110
Karachi	458	98	79
Total ...	49,114	4,322	3,895

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 14th May 1936.

in respect of the maternity in the year 1935.

Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the year 1934.	Number of cases in which pre-maternity benefits were paid.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.				
18	36,420 5 3	5·4	5·7	771	
8	33,873 0 0	12·9	15·8	319	
.....	376 4 0	5·7	9·6	...	
... ..	1,426 2 3	10·0	8·3	...	
.....	616 8 0	14·0	20·3	23	
1	896 8 0	10·6	14·0	24	
.....	164 8 0	1·6	2·4	...	
1	3,099 9 6	4 8	6·4	43	
.....	1,750 6 9	6·8	9·2	18	
.....	490 8 6	5·7	3·2	36	
.....	.....	.. ...	.....	...	
1	11,350 14 3	13·4	12·4	444	
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
.....	1,968 3 0	11·1	10·1	...	
.....	1,918 8 0	17·2	19·8	...	
29	94,351 5 6	7·9	9·3	1,678	

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

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